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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Yogesh patil		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	325713
Center	ORN	Date	13/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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4	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Opposition parties are the upholder of democracy specially in the single party majority era. 10% seats are required for a party to act as opposition party in parliament.

Role of opposition

1) Deliberation: on important issues is foremost function to formulate meaningful laws for governing of country. opposition is upholder for that.

2) Executive responsibility: essential for parliamentary democracy eg. 2G scam, coalgate, opposition played important role

3) Utilisation of public purse: opposition plays important role through parliamentary instruments like Question Hour, Zero Hour to check effective implementation of government schemes.

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④ Role for preventing hasty legislation
→ recently seen in Triple Talaq Bill

⑤ Role in Parliamentary committees such as Public Accounting committee

Shadow cabinet

It is a cabinet maintained by opposition party. such as in UK.

Benefits

- stability → In case government falls, effective & smooth transition.
- Nurturing future ministers.
- effective debate in Parliament as members of shadow cabinet better informed about government's decision.
- Opposition can ensure better accountability of government.

Thus, shadow cabinet can help increase effectiveness of opposition, discussion and deliberation required to implement this.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution in Part III ensures fundamental rights to its citizens and along with it Art 32 and Art 226 ensure issue of writs to get remedy on violation

Nature & significance of writs:-

various writs in India for upholding rights of citizen

1) Habeas corpus → "to have the body of"
→ by this unnecessary and illegal arrest can be curbed
- ensure Art 21 of constitution

2) Writ of Mandamus: "We command"
- writ issued against public servants to perform their duties
- help to effective service delivery and welfare of citizens.

3) Certiorari:
- By this writ SC and HC can

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take the matter to itself from lower judiciary and if needed quash the judgement.

(4) Quo Warranto: This writ is effective to ensure holding of public office.

other than these writs SC and HC used various writs at times to protect the rights of individual

Thus writ jurisdiction is an effective instrument to ensure constitutional ideals in our Fundamental Rights.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog is the extra constitutional body, a think tank established by executive order and headed by Prime Minister.

Objectives
- effective policy formulation
- co-operative & competitive federalism
- Inclusive growth of country
- Policy inputs based on evidence
- Flexible mechanism to state through model laws.
- faster growth of economy.

Performance of body

- Developed various plan documents such as 3year action agenda, 7year action plan.
- Developed indices for health, EODB, education
- co-operation of state and centre through NITI Aayog council

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- Model Laws → "Model Land Leasing Law"
- Stats are helped for evidence based policy formulation
  eg Bihar on economic parameters.

But, it lacks constitutional backing and body is over bureaucratised which needs further reforms.

Measures

- Constitional recognition to body
- Better collaboration with states.
- Use of technology to increase reach to rural area
- representation from diverse section

such reforms will help NITI Aayog to excell in all spheres for helping India scale up and achieve National objectives.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 provide for implementation of President rule on the advice of Governor or otherwise due to constitutional failure in the state.

problem of using 356 :

- used to settle political rivalry. eg. in 1970s by Janta government & congress.
- No floor test and partisan role of Governor eg. Uttarakhand
- No clear guideline in place, so used multiple times.

To tackle this S. R. Bommai Judgement (1992) SC provided necessary steps. Guideline to governor for recommending 356 -

- If no party is able to form government
- Internal subversion

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- constitutional failure in the state.
- strength to be tested on floor of House.

when it can not be applied -
- Without a floor Test
- To settle political score
- On the ground of corruption
- physical breakdown not amounting to subversion

- Also guideline to President for dissolution of Assembly only after parliaments permission
- It should be used in only rare cases.

Thus, SC tried to uphold the spirit of constitution and make 356 a dead letter than a deadly weapon.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

constitution grants freedom to press under Art 19. It means independence to press and work for upholding truth, constitutional values.

Press freedom and good governance are supplementary to each other to ensure economic & human development.

Economic development

- Effective transformation of knowledge and information.
- Both ensure effective participation of corporates in the country's growth.
- Press freedom ensure free and cheap information and help smooth functing of governance
- International best practices spread to people.

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Human development:

- Improvement of education, health and skills of people by convergence of both.
- scheme implementation easier through information dissemination eg. Pulse Polio
- To check on governance to work for upliftment of poor through investigative Journalism eg recent organ transplantation in chennai by The Hindu

But press freedom should be balanced with effective press regulation to curb hate speech, paid news, fake news so that it can help reap its benefit more.

Thus press freedom and good governance are essential in country's economic growth and reap demographic dividend

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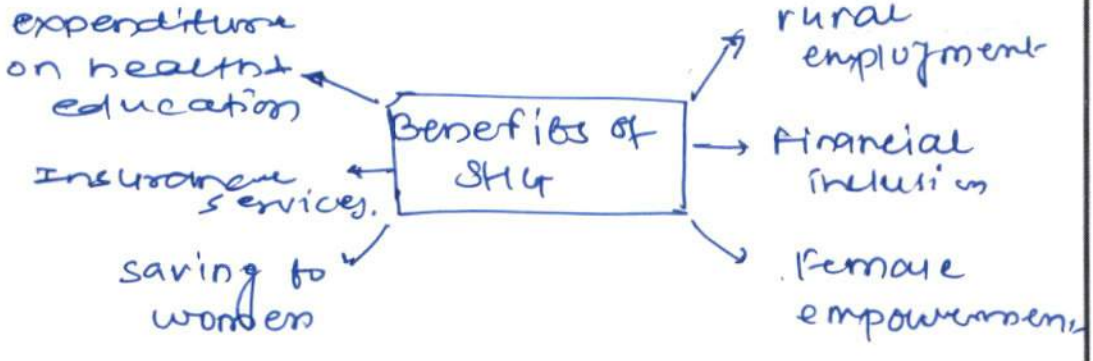
6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHG are the small group of 5-6 people came together for mutual development and reaping benefits of co-operation



But the role of SHG has been minimum for effective and significant improvement, it needs comprehensive overhaul

Rural Growth:-

- provision of cheap credit through microcredit for microenterprises.
- Training to SHG members on small

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scale industries → increase income and spending on education and health.

- soft skills in digital through Digital India
- Financial literacy.

Women empowerment

- sensitive training to husband to remove patriarchal mindset
- women representation in Panchayat should be improved
- Awareness of rights and laws through NGOs, ASHA
- Economic empowerment of women

Thus, these steps in the long run will ensure better rural growth & women empowerment on the lines of KUDUMBSHREE scheme.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education in India is mostly concentrated in some research institutes and central universities and state universities are feeling neglected

~~To improve this~~

Reason for such situation

- low spending by states
- strict regulation
- standard of faculty is lower
- NO accredition and politicisation of higher education
- Lack of effective mechanism to ensure best teaching

Due to all these reasons, state university education is degrading, which

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needs overhaul, in this context RUSA scheme can be beneficial-

- It mandates increased expenditure and funding from state.
- establish Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for more funding for higher education
- Better research availability in state universities.
- Infrastructural development
- Governance reform in higher education.
- Depoliticise the education system.

With these, government steps like HECI Bill, Institute of Eminence, more funding to education are in right direction to nurture young and beautiful minds and reap demographic divident.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment ushered in a new era in local governance of country and empowered women simultaneously.

Role of PRI in political empowerment of women:-

1) 33% reservation to women (Art 243), also reservation for sarpanch post.

2) Empowered them to make political decision → eg. Chandsamand in Haryana women sarpanch creating awareness for digital inclusion

3) Blow to belief that women can not rule.

4) Women spearheading reforms for upliftment of women and marginalised

5) Platform for women for further political activity.

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But some problems faced by women
- Lack of functional literacy
- Patriarchal mindset
- Leadership skills lacking
- No training provided.
- Sarpanch pati syndrome
- Digital litracy absent.

Measures

1) Make reservation 50% as in many states like Bihar, AP, Maharashtra.

2) Reservation in state Legislature and Parliament.

3) Functional and leadership skills through Women & Child Ministry.

4) Sensitisation of husband and male members so that effective implementation of constitutional provision

Government's steps are further helping women like Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy is the principle of having independence in foreign policy based on the principles, needs and future prospects of country while dealing with the othe countries. Our PM recently highlighted it in Shangrila dialogue.

India towards strategic autonomy:

- Dealing with USA's CAATSA and buying S-400 from Russia.
- Relation balance between Iran and USA's sanction.
- Dealing with the Palestine and Israel issues and maintaining 2 state solution
- Engaging in Quad and SCO on own terms

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But sometimes this strategic autonomy is compromised -

- Quad participation → can lead to problem in dealing with China
- India importing less oil from Iran

→ such instances highlights the backtrack from India

Way Forward

- Develop standard procedure to deal with such situation
- strengthen Ministry of foreign to take informed decision
- Better relation management with superpowers without compromising own interest.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA is a grouping of India, Brazil, South Africa which are also represented in BRICS along with China and Russia.

Though some members are common, there are difference in approaches –

1) Multiparty system: IBSA group represents multiparty governments, which is demoratic and India's favour.

2) Same notion for South-South co-operation in IBSA group than the BRICS.

3) BRICS is mainly for the economic growth, but IBSA represents multiple interests from these countries like cultural, economic, people to people contact.

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(4) IBSA is a group with country's with same socioeconomic condition so their priorities are somewhat same rather than BRICS.

But both these grouping ar equally necessary for India.

IBSA

- Greater co-operation for global south development
- support in UN
- people to people contact

BRICS

- economic growth
- Funding to various project.

Thus, though some goals are different both organisation's energy and vision should be harnessed for country's development.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternative dispute Resolution is the process where out of court settlement is done by using various meebanism to amicably solve the dispute.

Various modes of ADR in India:

1) Conciliation:
- 2 parties solve dispute in the presence of non partisan 3rd party

2) Mediation:
- 2 parties come together and achieve compromise to solve problem in presence of 3rd party.

3) Lok Adalat:
- It is adjudicated under Legal service Act, 1987
- where 2 to 3 retired judges or lawyers help solve cases.

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④ Gram Sabha:

- It is used to solve disputes in villages through Gram Panchayat.

Challenges

They face many problems in their adjudication

1) Not finalisation of award → the party which will feel cheated always appeal in court.

② Not institutionalised nature affect their functioning.

③ Not awareness within people

④ Geographical reach is poor.

⑤ Not availability of trained conciliator and mediator.

⑥ People are not responsive to such mechanism due to their low acceptability.

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Suggestion

① comprehensive legislation for ADR should be passed.

② Training to staff for ADR

③ Awareness and reach can be increased through use of technology

④ Jurisdiction of District court and High court for effective monitoring of justice.

⑤ It should be promoted for smaller disputes.

Thus, ADR can be an effective tool in adjudication so that already pending 3.14cr cases can be solved by judiciary. so that Justice can be upholded

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

contempt of court is a tool mentioned in Art 129 which gives powers to judiciary to be a COURT OF RECORD and protect its respect and honour.

Contempt of court Act, 1971 helps to protect contempt of lower judiciary by constitutional courts.

Need For contempt power

- To protect sancity of court from maligned alligation
- To help to enforce the orders and decrees of court throughout country.
- To effectively administer the justice and delivery of justice

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- To protect the judges from baseless allegation, as they can not speak in public but through court only

But this power is viewed as unjust and most of the developed countries either don't have it or abolished It. It should be abolished because-

- It violates Principles of Natural Justice as judge himself adjudicate contempt case.
- It is against the democratic principles of free speech
- It is used to curb dissent.
  eg. Arundhati Roy case
- No standard procedure on what amount to contempt.
- Used by judges to protect themselves.

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- UN's UNHR also against the contempt of court.

Thus, to maintain sanctity of court contempt powers are necessary, but it should be given to a body of Judges within court to manage it effectively to uphold freedom of people and respect of institution simultaneously.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** 15

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

ADR reported that 34% legislators reported criminal cases against them. Today criminalisation of politics is rampant and impacting political, social, economic spheres of country.

To ameliorate this situation different bodies have taken steps –

Supreme court

1) ADR case (2002) → mandatory to reveal the criminal antecedents for informed opinion by citizen.

② Lily Thomas case → removed section 8(4) of RPA, 1951 which was misused by legislators to prevent disqualification

② Lok Prahari case → supreme court

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ordered to reveal self and dependents income and property.

(4) Abhiram singh vs C.D. commen:

- ban on appeal based on caste, religion, race, region.

(5) PUCL vs UOI (2013)

- Introduction of NOTA.

Election commission

(1) Introduction of EVM so that no fudging take place.

(2) Action on legislators with criminal background.

(3) Scrutiny of the documents of candidate rigorously to prevent criminalisation

(4) VVPAT machine intruduction

(5) Strict enforcement of RPA, 1951 provisions.

Due to all such steps to some extent criminalisation is controlled, but media can play

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

greater role in this condition

- No paid news
- Awareness in citizenry about fallouts of criminalisation.
- survey of candidates and found out criminal cases against them.
- increasing voting percentage → so that only 30% vote candidate not get elected.

Thus, role of all the organs of state is necessary to curb this menace to make our political sphere virtuous. For this recommendation of Indrajit Gupta committee and 2nd ARC should be implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** 15

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National commission of minorities is a statutory body established by Act of Parliament and working for the upliftment of minorities.

Mandate

1) Enquire into complaints against minorities and suggest action against the culprits.

2) Recommend centre and state government for taking steps to uplift minorities.

3) Monitor the implementation of safeguards mentioned in constitution and statutory laws for minorities.

4) Evolve new strategies for the development and progress of minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Report to government about the condition of minorities.

Challenges

Despite these mandate, it face some challenges —

1) Non constitution status → makes it's functioning somewhat less effective

② No power for taking action against the perpetrators.

③ Fund non availability often cited as a reason for non functioning

④ Vacancies are not filled time to time

⑤ Access and awareness is poor.

Measures

① Give constitutional recognition on the lines of NCSC, NCST

② Make enforcing authorities responsible to the commission for better rule following

③ Better fund disbursement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) use of technology to connect all over country.

(5) vacancies should be filled on time.

These steps will empower the commission so that it can help to achieve NEW INDIA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lateral entry is induction of outsiders in the civil services at mid stage of career with a flexible approach for bringing expertise in the system. Recently government took decision to induct lateral entrant in the system

Benefits of Lateral entry

- Expertise in the system → supported by Hota committee
- solution for the deficient workforce in some states – highlighted by Baswan committee
- Improve decision making on critical issues and complement the generalist civil servant.
- save cost and bring efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Already proved talent and with better experience will help in governance.

But it is a small step though in right direction and further reforms are necessary.

1) Dealing with corruption — 2nd ARC highlighted the corruption in bureaucrats

2) Inertia in working and less zealous to take reforms.

3) Efficiency and effectiveness is missing from the system.

4) Political nexus proving harmful.

5) Security of tenure under Article 311 is misused and lax attitude towards public service.

6) Skills required for 4th industrial generation are missing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

① Effective implementation of Lokpal and PCA, 1988 (2nd ARC)

② Surinder Nath committee suggested imparting technical skills to bureaucrats.

③ Harmonization of security of tenure with work.

④ 360° performance appraisal and incentive based on work

⑤ Baswan committee suggested for depoliticisation that should be implemented

⑥ Ethical and moral education

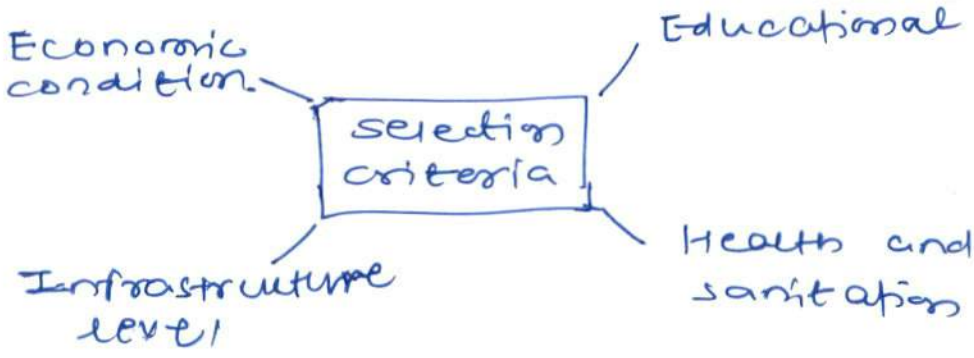
These steps are necessary to make our STEEL FRAME active and strong enough to achieve constitutional values. and welfare of people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Aspirational District program is an ambitious program of the Government to transform 115 backward districts and equip them with all amenities with support from state government and NITI Aayog.



Broad contours of program:

1) Identify low hanging fruit for faster development in most sectors.

2) Develop these districts to act as model districts.

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③ Investment in health, education, women development.

④ Prabhari officers from centre and state to track the progress.

⑤ competitive progress → NITI Aayog will develop an index to rank progress.

⑥ No additional funding but better utilisation of existing funds.

Novel strategy as a pill to backwardness :-

- convergence of efforts of both centre and states.
- proper utilisation of existing funds rather than any new allocation.
- participatory : people will be involved for their own progress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- competition will ensure further development.
- evidence based policy of the NITI Aayog.
- major thrust on the human development parameters.

Thus, this is a comprehensive strategy for all round development of these regions, proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation can ensure success to these areas and people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** 15

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Millenium Development Goals (MDG) were the goals for 2000-2015 for all countries under UN. and they specified various indicators to achieve over a period of time

India through its various programms tried to achieve the MDGs - like vaccination, Ending Poverty through MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), RTE, 2009, various health schemes. But some goals like IMR and MMR were not achieved by India.

In this context, goals of Sustainable Development Goals become important for India -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SDG Goals:

- MMR → 70/per lakh till 2030
- Increasing health spending
- Building capacity of public health cadre.
- Infrastructure improvement.

These goals are in very achieve reach of India as specified in India's NHP, 2017

IMR → 40 by 2019

MMR → 100 by 2025

Still birth → zero by 2025

Spending → 2-5% GDP

But systemic problem remain to achieve these targets -

1) Human cadre: Gorakhpur incidence shows failure of HC

2) Infrastructure: at various stages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lacking of infrastructure.

③ cost: High out of pocket expenditure.

④ Doctors: only 1:1700 against 1:1000 of WHO standards.

⑤ sanitation problems remain.

Measures

- Increase budget spending on health
- Implementation of Ayushyaman Bharat scheme effectively.
- Focus on prevention rather than care.
- Public cadre management on Kartar singh committee, Bhore committee recommendation
- Improve infrastructure
- regulation of private sector.

These steps will help achieve SDG and improvement in health condition of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** 15

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

FRA, 2006 gave the autonomy to tribal in some forest rights and along with PESA, 1996 it has ushered in new era for development of oppressed.

Rights recognised

1) Giving habitat rights to tribal community in forest.

2) Right to collect the Minor Forest produce in forest.

3) Right to land upto 4 acre.

4) Right to community property rights

5) Empowered Gram sabha to deal with the tribal land alienation and displacement.

6) Right to other forest Dwelling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

communities for forest produce collection.

Gaps in implementation:

① Habitat rights:
→ many habitat rights claim not recognised yet.
eg. Mankidia Tribe in odisha

② Forest official still don't permit tribals to gather MFP

③ Bypassing Gram sabha in land acquisition.
eg. Polavaram project

④ community forest rights are not granted in many parts of country.

⑤ Rights of forest dwelling community not recognised and they are not permitted to enter in forest.

Measures

① Fast completion of Habitat rights recognition process.

② Tribals should be given complete cultivating to collect MFP

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Training to forest official to deal with tribals.

④ Permission of Gram sabha before land acquisition.

⑤ Prof Xaxa committe suggested rights of other forest ~~comm~~ Dwelling community should be recognised

⑥ Agro based industries in tribal area.

Such reforms will ensure justice to tribal community. Governor can play greater role in implementation of act and tribal upliftment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India - US relation are improving from the LPG era and today both countries are sharing multiple platform for mutual development. But there are some concerns recently.

Progress in India - US relation

1) Support for food grain during India's famine through PL-480

2) Defence ties → 2nd largest ~~imp~~ defence partner and given critical technologies to India

3) Nuclear co-operation → by giving exception from the NPT.

4) Quad grouping → for secure, open, prosperous Indo-Pacific region

5) Afghanistan co-operation → USA's recent security strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

recognised India's role in development of Afghanistan

⑥ Defence part: India signed LEMOA and COMCASA increasing defence and security co-operation

⑦ Military exercises → like Malabar

But some divergence seen in important issues —

1) Israel-Palestine issues India voted against USA's proposal to grant Jerusalem as capital of Israel in UN.

② CAATSA: USA sanction on countries having ties with Russia is against India's interest.

③ USA's stand on Iran Nuclear Deal:-

→ USA is going to sanction Iran
→ But India's oil import and chabahar project are threatened due to this stand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Higher taxes on aluminium and steel:

→ such protectionist stand is against India's interest.

⑤ Visa policy:

→ hurting India's software companies.

Thus, both countries need to co-operate on likeminded issues such as technology, defence, peace for further improvement in ties and stronger relationship

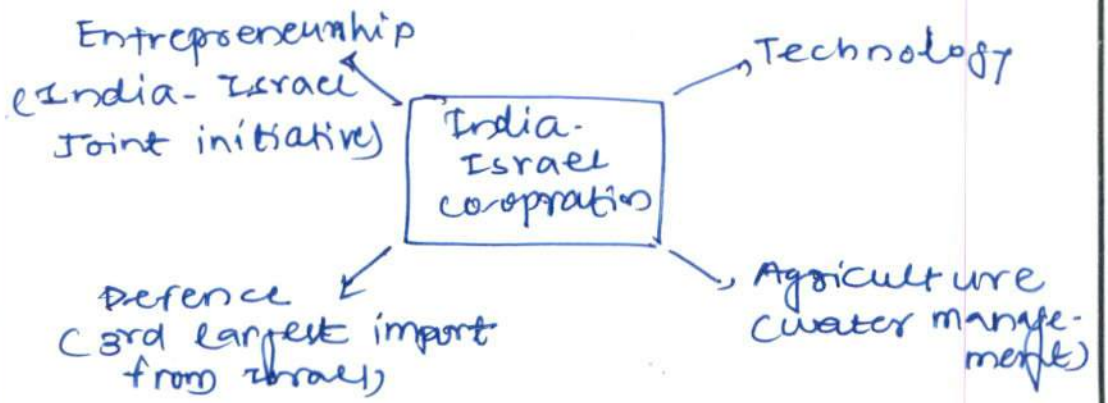
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Israel relations are at highest peak today after starting diplomatic relation in 1992. Bilateral visits by both countries leader opened multiple areas of cooperation.



Despite such bonhomic relations both countries face some roadblock in relations.

1) National security situations:-

- India's concerns are on growing terrorism and radicalised youth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- While Israel's concerns mostly on the Palestinian issue and related violence.
- India faces threat from the neighbours like Pakistan & China.
- Due to single Jewish community maintaining public discourse for internal security not problematic for Israel.

Worldviews

- Arab relations: India have good relation with Arab countries, but Israel have adverse relation since its inception through multiple wars like 6 day war (1967)
- Iran:
  India: collaboration for mutual growth
  Israel: sees Iran as a nuclear threat.
- Palestine issue:
  India: demands peaceful solution and support Palestine cause
  Israel: problem with 2 state solution
- China
  India → Threat to National security
  Israel → good economic relation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Enemies

- both countries have different enemies

India → sees Pakistan, China as enemy

Israel → sees Arab countries as enemy.

Due to all these relations both countries strategic relations are not in line.

Way Forward

- Defence co-operation
- Environmental consensus through Paris treaty.
- consensus in education and health for achieving SDG
- Technological and people to people contact.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti movement which started around 9th century promoted love, tolerence through poetry in local language for masses to understand.

- Kabir through his Done, Bijak in Hindi promoted his thoughts
- In maharashtra, Gyandeva, Namdev Tukaram promoted poetry in Marathi
- Gyandev wrote Jnaneshwari in Sanskrit.
- Tulsidas the promoter of saguna bhakti wrote Ramayana in Awadhi language.
- Guru Nanak promoted his thoughts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Nam japna, kirth karana in Gurumukhi language.

- Poets like Surdas who wrote Sursagar in Hindi which had krishnaleela.

- Poets like Amir khusro, Malik Muhammed Jaggasi who were part of Sufi movement wrote in Persian, Urdu.

- The local language used by the poets and bhakti saints for understanding of masses and promotion of love, tolerance in people.

Thus, all languages were given thrust by Bhakti saints which created a composite culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Siddhanta started in Indian civilization around 3th-4th AD and promoted astronomy which was later taken by arabs and diffused to Europe.

In 4th AD Aryabhata through his Araga bhatiya promoted khagalshastra for-

- understand rain pattern.

Navigation — Aryabhatiya — Horoscope
calender

He also propounded that earth is spherical and rotate on own axis around sun.

- Varahmihira
Through his Brihadsamhita he

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propounded that moon revolves around earth and earth revolves around sun.

Bhaskaracharya (12th century)

Bhaskaracharya wrote Leelavati in which one book was on khagolshastra, in which he talked about formulae to calculate planets position.

Traditions continued for establishment of astronomical observatory by Sawai Jain Singh in Delhi, Jaipur, Benaras, Ujjain, Mathura.

Thus, throughout Indian history, Indian civilization contributed to the growth of Indian astronomical knowledge.

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3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. (150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Railways in India introduced by Dalhousie in 1853, first from Thane to Mumbai, which later spread to entire country.

Though British claimed that it was introduced for modernisation of India, but it was more for British purpose of conquest of India

Imperial Purpose

- It helped British exploit India easily as hinterlands connected by railways and finally to ports which lead to economic exploitation of country.
- Capital invested in railways was from Britain and with 5% interest which led to financial colonialism after 1860s

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Colonial purpose

- Railways help British to conquer Indian territories easily as they could mobilise the troops easily.
- British used railways for exploitation of rural people and deindustrialisation of India.

Strategic

- strategically railways helped British to fight wars strategically as was observed in 1857 war.
- It served for conquest of not only Indian territory but Burma also.
- Used railways to check uprising in any part of country.

Though it was served British purpose fully, it led to integration of India.

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4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Robindranath Tagore and Gandhiji were supporters of education in traditional way but modern education for holistic growth of Indian education.

Tagore promoted Shantiniketan for education, which was somewhat similar to Gurukul education in ancient India.

Gandhiji through Wardha scheme of education was trying to promote education by learning through his Nai Talim. Gandhiji supported Physical labour to inculcated discipline in students and make them healthy.

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Differences

Tagore was for promoting both education in Indian literature and modern education. He also promoted cause for English.

Gandhiji was against use of English from school, as he thought that education in mother tongue will bring greater understanding in the students.

Thus, both promoted the cause for education in India.

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5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. **(150 words) 10**

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Princly states integration in India by Sardar Patel and Nehruji was necessary for Indian state.

To give some autonomy and flexibility, privy purse used to be given to kings. But its abolition created different opinions in Indian polity.

Historical necessity

- India under Nehruji adopted model of Democratic socialism which was against princes and kings, so abolition was necessary.
- Due to dire state of Indian economy, burden on exchequer for maintaining princes was illogical

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- princes were already rich and hefty sum of money was just added benefit to them.
- To destroy remaining status of kings to India it was a historical necessity.

Betrayal of promise

- some sections felt that Indian state betrayed from promise of autonomy and privy purse to princes after integration.
- many kings tried to oppose the demand for privy purse abolition.

Economy was under stress due to famine, war with China, Pakistan. so privy purse abolition was necessity of time

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6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Korean war which was fought between S. Korea and N. Korea between 1950 to 1953 was a first confrontation for superpowers in cold war.

In 1949, USSR gave command of N. Korea to Kim Jong Il

- S. Korea was under Syngman Rhee supported by USA.
- N. Korea attacked S. Korea in 1950 and captured most of its territory along with capital Seoul.
- USSR and USA gave support to N. Korea and S. Korea respectively in war which led to loss of

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many lives and world was under threat of war.

INDIA'S ROLE

- Because of stand on non alignment UN invited India as a problem solver in crisis.
- B. N. Rau, India's representative to UN started initial role, which was later taken by V. K. Krishna Menon
- Pandit Nehru supported cause for unification and demilitarisation.
- India was a part of 5 country Neutral countries group under UN to solve crisis.
- Forces under K. J. Thimmaya also helped the cause for stopping war.
- Armistice Agreement signing was major success for India.

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7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? **(150 words) 10**

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

Arthur Balfour in 1917 declared that British will help Jews to settle in their holy land in Palestine.

By this declaration, Britain accepted the long pending demand by the Jews started in 1897 by zionist movement started by Theodor Herzl.

This declaration proved to be bone of contentions in W. Asia in years to come.

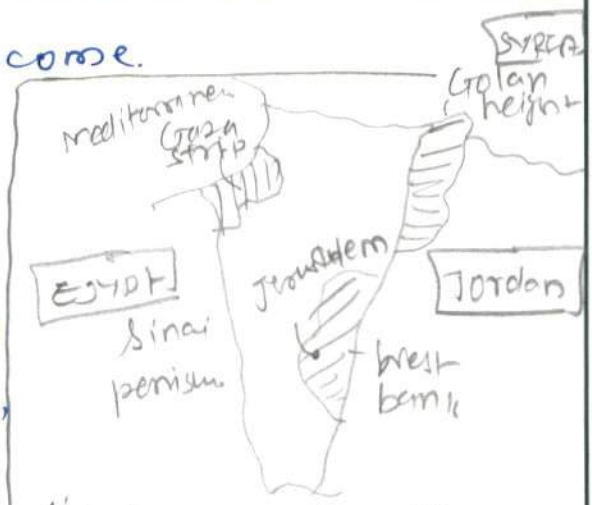

fig. Israel territory.

- Due to influx of Jews after 1919, Arab nationals started movement against them.
- In 1937 started

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clashes between jews and arab nations.

1948, Israel declared its independence, which led to war in which Israel defeated Arab nations.

1956, suez canal crisis led to another war between Britain, France, Israel on one side and Egypt on another.

Six days war in 1967 led to snatching of Gaza strip, west bank and Golan heights by Israel.

formation of PLO (Palestine Liberation organisation) and violence is import in later days.

problem is not solved yet, but aggravating with declaration of Israel as JEWS NATION by Israel govt.

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8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is integration of world economically and which impact culturally, socially, politically in all parts of world

Globalisation led to opening of world economies and increase in trade and commerce which created employment and promoted economies all around world.

WTO, IMF, WB helped countries across world for economic upliftment

But globalisation created some negative impacts on Indian society.

National sovereignty

- decision making today is limited due

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to global consideration eg. Peace Clause under WTO.

- Terrorism spread all across world eg ISIS
- cyber sovereignty eroded eg. Cambridge Analytica

LOCAL CULTURE

- Due to macdonalisation and Walmartisation Indian food, festivals, culture, language changed completely.
- Due to promotion to English, local language are dying fast
- Indian products are getting less value due to brand culture.

Economic and social stability

- Crisis like 2008 impacted India economically.
- Import-export policies hurting farmers eg. pulse import from Mozambique
- creation of nuclear families, social value degradation affected social stability

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9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic survey 63 mn women are missing in India due to gender inequality. ~~to~~

Traditionally, role of women in Indian society was viewed as mother, sister, wife and no independent identity was provided to her.

Due to patriarchal mindset women were not let to take education, not allowed decision making.

IMPACT

Gender Inequality

- Women are less educate than male counterparts, (65% female are literate as compared to 82% male)

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- Due to this only 27% Labour force participation rate (World Bank)
- Due to no education access, women are treated as liability which culminates in foeticide, infanticide (sex ration 933/1000 male)
- Child marriages are random in India
- bodily integrity is denied to women.

Exploitation

- NCRB data shows 7000 dowry death in 2016.
- Crimes against women increased in recent years due to patriarchal mindset.
- Wages are paid low to women.
- Sexual harrasment at work place as women are not empowered to speak out.

Comprehensive reforms like Beti, Bachao Beti Padhao are in right direction

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10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informalisation of labour market means lack of access to well paid, regular salaried jobs in economy.

In India, around 90% workers are in informal sector doing odd jobs to earn for living.

This informalisation is becoming cause for underdevelopment in India.

Barrier to economic development:

- Due to informalisation, no taxes are paid regularly. Only 3% of Indian population pays income tax.
- GDP growth is lowered in the economy.
- Economic progress is marred due to underdevelopment of informal

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sector in economy.

Hinderence → economic development, poverty reduction.

- As informal sector is unregularised mostly, economic exploitation of labour is common.
- trade malpractices, which leads to decrease in economic potential.
- Still 22% Indian remained poor due to informalisation
- Govt. welfare measures like maternity leave, pension is not extended to informal sector.

Govt steps

- MUDRA loan, stand up India. for formalisation and economic growth.
- Skill India mission, to skill and place workers in formal sector.

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11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Gautam Buddha and his principles influenced Indian civilization from 6th century onwards.

Buddhism enriched Indian philosophy and made it very composite. →

- The teaching of Buddha in terms of 8fold path and 4 noble truth contributed to enrichment of moral fabric.
- The stories of Jataka and Tripitaka contributed to growth of Indian philosophy.
- Buddhism gave less importance to rituals and more importance to wordly life which contributed to growth in materialism.
- peace loving buddhism promoted

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trade and commerce.

- ASHOKA's DHAMMA and concept of cultural conquest was greatly influenced by Buddhism.
- Also Panchsheel of Nehru, upliftment by Harijan, Art 46 are influenced by Buddhism.

Imprint on Indian Art & Architecture:-

- Rock cut caves:
  - → Ajanta, Ellora, Kanheri, Bhaja shows importance of Buddhism.
  - → Buddhist painting are unique feature of these caves

- STUPA:-
  - → stupa making started from Buddhism.
  - → Sanchi stupa, Amravati show great example.

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- Statue Worship

→ Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath style were mainly influenced by Buddhism.

→ Buddhist statues were first made in subcontinent.

- Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramshila and their grand architecture was gift from Buddhism.

- Jataka stories engraved on it show contemporary socio-cultural features.

- Ashoka stambh, Ashok chakra in our flag is gift of Buddhism.

Thus Buddhism made Indian civilization composite

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12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Due to - exploitative policies of British, Indian peasant revolts started early from the 18th century.

- Movements like Sanyasi rebellion which started due to land revenue and forest laws of British.
- Local grievance:
  Most of rebellion were due to local exploitation of British and not an all India revolt.
  eg. Indigo Revolt in eastern part of country was due to exploitation of planters

Deccan riots: Deccan riots in Ahmednagar district started for

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demand of more price for cotton and exploitation by moneylenders, sahukar and zamindars.

Localised

- Most of the revolts were localised and did not spread to other parts of country.

eg. santhal rebellion, Pabna revolt were localised in nature

Organisation

- these movements were sporadic and led by people without any organised nature and organised leadership

eg. Mappila Revolt in Bengal, Eka revolt.

- Due to no organised nature these movements turned violent in

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some parts of country

Leadership

- These revolts were devoid of organised leadership, but dependent on some messiah like figure
eg. Munda rebellion

But after coming of Intelleggensia and congress these movements got a organisation eg Kisan sabha formed in all parts of country,

Gandhiji supported peasant cause which can be seen in champeran and kheda. Later Borsad satyagraha saw, Sardar Patel as leader.

Thus, though initially movements were sporadic, congress leaders in 20th century organised them for national struggle.

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13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian nationalism growth is attributed to the incessant work of intelligentsia to expose British policies.

Exposed British aims

1) Drain theory:

Dadabhai Nouroji, Ranade and others exposed British on draining of India wealth for the welfare of home country.

(2) Benevolent:

. early nationalist exposed benevolent character of British by prayer, petition and propaganda against the British.

(3) They critiqued the British view about development of India

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and proposed freedom for India

(4) They criticised british policies which divided Indians on religion, caste, language

Furthering Indian Interest

1) Intellegensia charked out the demands of Indians for economic development of country,

(2) They demanded liberal economic policies for growth of Indian industry,

(3) Indians proposed that growth of country is only possible, when it is ruled by Indians.

(4) S. Banerjea promoted the cause of Indian in civil services.

(5) They demanded less expenditure on army and more on socio-economic development of country.

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Early nationalist showed that the aims of British were keeping India enslaved forever and extract as much as they can.

And by promoting the clear cut demands, objectives, aims of Indians they envisioned future of Indian national movement.

Thus early nationalist like. Nouroji, Golkhale, Tilak, Banerjea promoted Indian cause by exposing British.

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14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment.

(250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian partition in 1947 was a tragic moment which killed around 10 lakh people and rendered many homeless.

Though partition happened in 1947, its seeds were sown very earlier by different policies of British and natives.

The socioreligious reforms movement started in 19th century and 20th century promoted religious cause.

eg. ARYA SAMAJ promoted Shuddhi Movement to bring Hindu converts back to Hinduism.

In response of this Tableegh and Tanzim movements started by the muslims, which vitiated

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the atmosphere

- The organisations like Deoband School which were ortnodox in nature promoted hatred. and started Jihad.

- Formation of Muslim League in 1906 was the start of communal politics in Indian Muslim promoted only the cause of Muslims and declared it as a Muslim party.

- Separate electorate demand and its acceptance by INC in Lucknow Pact was again a headway for muslim demand.

- To furthe Hinduism cause Hindu Mahasabha emerged in 1915 which promoted hatred against the muslims.

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- Formation of RSS in 1925 was again promotion to Hindu interest.
- The tussle of Muslim league and RSS can be seen after securing each others demand after NEHRU REPORT, 1928.
- Last nail in coffin came after Pakistan Resolution in 1940 and Direct action day which divided India in 2 countries.

Thus, extrem communal politics of leaders like Gokhale, Jinnah finally parted India in 1947.

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15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Northeastern states due to its isolation, complex ethnic character and socio-economic problems created turmoil post independence.

Isolation

- Isolation due to geographical reasons hindered integration of N.E India to rest of India.
- Due to isolation many socio-economic policies of govt didn't reach the region and led to alienation.

eg. After 1959 Famine states help didn't reach Mizoram which led to struggle in Mizoram under Laldenga which finally ended with statehood.

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Complex social character

complex social character of N-E is due to its many ethnic tribes and their socio-religious customs, tradition which were different from the mainland.

eg. Naga promoted their cause for GREATER NAGALIM due to their separate social characters. under struggle started by PHEZO

• Also many tribes criticise govt for not protecting their culture due to intrusion of nontribals in the region.

Economic backwardness

Due to less economic progress the region remained backward than rest of India, which led to demand

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of different states in N.E.

- economic policies of govt were insufficient for progress of the region

But, ~~bad~~ govt has taken many steps for progress and keeping cultural status of tribes in N.E.

① Creation of North Eastern council for integration and progress.

② Planning commission in past gave many incentives to states.

③ PESA, 1996 and Sixth schedule for maintaining cultural status.

Thus govt through progressive steps pacified the demands of secessionist sections and promotion of North east.

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16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.
(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Cold war era and antagonistic policies of super-powers turned world into a stage of war constantly after WW II.

USA promoted regime of Pahlavi dynasty in Iran which was pro west and oppressive for locals, which lead to resement in Iranian population. Due to this Ayatolla Khomainai led a revolution and formed Islamic Republic in Iran. This was start of crisis in W. Asia

After the turmoil in Afghanistan, Democratic Party of Afghanistan formed govt in Afghanistan.

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- But USA with the help of Pakistan proxies started to destabilise area.
- Due to weak party of Afghanistan, USSR took entry and supported procommunist govt in Afghanistan.
- This instigated USA to act against USSR in Afghanistan.
- USA supported MUJAHIDEEN and other proxy groups to destabilise area.
- This war turned Afghanistan into a graveyard for citizens, solidiers.

Due to war in Afghanistan many terrorist groups thrived in the area

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IMPACT

- Politics of region changed after exit of USSR in 1989 and disintegration of USSR
- US led proxies formed gunt and Later turned Afghanistan as a home for terrorist.
- Iran became hostile to west specially USA and its impact seen even today.
- S. Arabia helped USA for tackling insurgency in Afghanistan which created enmity between Iran and S. Arabia
- Indian interest also harmed due to Pakistan's closeness to USA.

Thus, 1979 year turned world into global conflict which culminated in 2001 attack.

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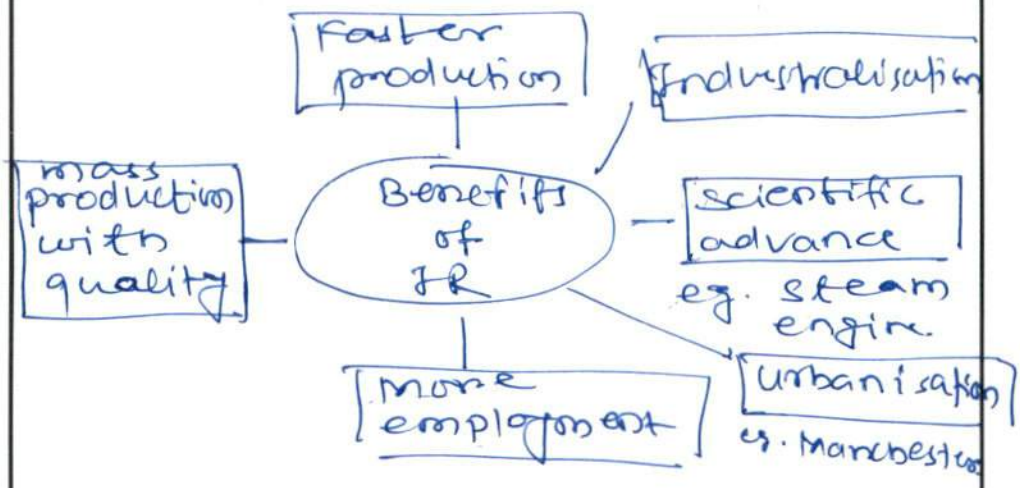
18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial revolution started in 18th century in Europe revolutionalised production system throughout world.



Though IR benefitted the world in many ways, capitalist class was achieving progress on the toll of working class.

IR led to severe conditions of workers in cities across Europe.

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Impact on workers

- unhealthy conditions in slum.
- women and childrens were facing problems of long working hours.
- unhygienic slums promoted many diseases, which led to increased expenditure.
- capitalist dictated terms and were only concerned with profit.
- low wages, no holidays led to economic exploitation of workers.

Due to such fallouts thinkers like Karl Marx gave idea of revolt by workers against capitalist and establish a classless society.

Luddite took the cause of workers in Britain and

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started working against industrialist.

Many machines were targeted as they were seen as problem of workers unemployment.

Luddite rebellion started movement against capitalism and attacked them for economic exploitation.

Due to fallout of this movement series of economic reforms brought out by the state like Trade Act, Dispute Resolution Act.

Thus, exploitation and negative fallout of Industrial Revolution led to Luddite Rebellion.

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19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Indian urbanised population reached 420 million according Habitat Report III and will increase to 590 million by 2030 acc. to Mackinsy report.

urbanisation in India creating many potential for all population.

Social integration & Economic opportunity

- Due to urbanisation caste consciousness is decreasing in Indian cities.
- According to NCRB report from 1993 onwards riots death decreased due to economic prosperity.
- economic space provide liberal ideas which promote socia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

integration.

- employment in Indian cities is increasing owning to urbanisation.
- urban transport, new jobs, better standard of living promoted migration and economic upliftment for poor section of people.

Segregation & exclusion

- But this economic progress created paradox, i.e. rich are living in clean, urbanised area and poor people in unhygienic slum area. e.g. Dharavi
- acc. to a report slum population constitute 65mn people.
- These slums are far from urban amenities and marred with lack of civic amenities.

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- many migrant population from poor background and lower castes are confined to slums.

Steps can be taken

- Promote inclusive growth of cities
- rent subsidy to poor as envisioned by NITI Aayog in 3 year plan
- Use PMAY-U for developing houses for poor in mainstream area.
- promote SBA-U to enable civic amenities in such slum area.
- some flats in every building can be reserved for these lower class people

Thus to realise NEW INDIA inclusive growth of cities is must.

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20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child deliquency and associated criminality is on the rise across India as was seen in Ryan case in Delhi

To prevent child deliquency comprehensive reforms are needed from all stakeholders.

Focus on risk factors

- Emotional stress in today's childs due to lack of interaction with parent is increasing.
- Increasing aspiration due to parents demand, self determination increasing stress in students.
- Globalisation increased materialism and consumerism in today's

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young generation leading to adverse impact on hormones leading to child deliquency eg. stealing.

- Exposure to internet and other electronic gadgets creates problem like BLUE WHALE GAME and child pornography.

Timely intervention is key

- Promote healthy contact between parents and child as parents are first teachers.

- moral education in school along with education to keep student happy.

eg. HAPPINESS curriculum by Delhi govt can be a model example.

- child friendly policies by govt

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to prevent child deliquency.

- Regulation on internet and empowerment of police and cyber organisation to prevent hacking, cybercrimes.

- ~~the~~ Deliquent home to help childs come out of stigma and lead better life.

- Court and Judges need to be transformed to handle child cases and prevent alienation of child.

Today's children are tommorow's future of India which needs to be protected, strengthened and empowered.

C1

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1150)

Name of Candidate	Yogesh Patil		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	325713
Center	ORN	Date	27/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

CIBMS is a comprehensive policy to supplement traditional method of bordering. Traditional methods like armed forces, infrastructure, border check post are necessary but their augmentation with technological ways is necessary

Components of CIBMS

1) Technical solution: in terms of CCTV, floodlight, infrared rays at border.

2) Border communication centre → for quick ~~tran~~ knowledge of real condition at border.

3) connectivity to border from the main stations for efficient

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communication.

Addressing gap in present system:

1) Difficult to manage terrain can be guarded with CIBMS. eg. Sir creek with Pakistan

2) Quick communication with base station from border area

3) supplement armed forces to check infiltration.

4) can be more helpful in night – as many infiltration happen in night.

5) supplement physical infrastructure with digital infrastructure.

Thus CIBMS is a step in right direction to secure India's border and help maintain internal security of country.

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2. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

cyber warfare is using internet technology to damage, misuse, hack, attack the internet system, computer technology of any country.

conventional war is direct between 2 armies. but cyber warfare is annonymous and present unique challenges.-

1) Annonymity → designating the perpetrator is difficult.

2) Reporting → less reporting many times makes it difficult.

3) over reliance on internet → makes whole situation vulnerable.

4) surveillance and intelligence gathering is limited and complicated.

5) Nonstate actors involvement makes it all the more difficult.

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6) No international consensus on the issue.

India's preparedness

1) Cyber security policy, 2013 – lays down elaborated structure to fight cyber warfare.

2) National Technical Research Authority under National security Advisor.

3) CERT-IN → To manage and prevent cyber attack

4) National cyber coordination centre (NCCC) → to manage real time cyber system.

5) Cyber Surakshit Bharat → initiative by government to prevent cyber warfare.

Thus, cyber warfare is harmful in many terms, longer global consensus is need of time to prevent any such war.

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3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? **(150 words) 10**

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

South Asian region today is under threat due to various reasons, which is impacting India's internal security.

Impact on internal security

1) Rohingya issue → Arakkan Rohingya Army can be threat to India's security. Also migrant are proving harmful in Northeastern region

2) Insurgency in Pakistan → affecting Kashmir as well as entire India.

3) Doklam problem: Threat to escalate to war between India and china.

4) Riots in Sri Lanka → Srilankan riots can be problem to India's S. India

5) Chinese forag in S. Asian countries can be problematic to internal security

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⑥ Border problems with ~~all~~ neighbouring countries → threat to stability.
illegal drug trafficking due to Golden triangle and Golden crescent

Steps to minimise

1) Fencing of border → CIMBS technology can be helpful.
2) strengthen military and increase defence budget → follow DB Shekatkar committee recommendation.
3) solve border dispute amicably.
4) Comprehensive law on refugees.
5) Intelligence gathering → IB and RAW need to work efficiently.

Thus, holistic approach is need of hour to secure India from instable condition in S. Asia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International solar Alliance (ISA) is first treaty based international organisation based in India (Gurugram) It is a joint Initiative led by India and France.

MANDATE

1) Involve countries in tropic of cancer and capricon for production of 1000GW of solar electricity.

2) 3 projects → scaling of affordable finance
→ scaling demand in agriculture
→ partnership for solar energy.

3) It envisions larger demands can bring down cost of technology.

4) Bringing down carbon emission with increasing use of solar energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance

1) Foreign relationship → many countries participating are resource rich and economically poor → so India can leverage this for increasing global footprint.

2) Employment generation in India.

3) Fulfilling goal of 40% renewable energy and INDC targets of Paris treaty.

4) Responsible power → tackling climate change.

5) Technology improvement and more R&D in the sector.

6) can increase India's export in solar equipment.

7) Decreasing import reliance on oil.

8) Increase of soft power of India

This ISA provides an unique opportunity to India to emerge as responsible global super power.

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5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India and EU have started talks for swift passage of BTIA for increasing trade and investment mutually but it is facing some problems.

Problems in BTIA

1) Demand for domestic dispute resolution by India.

→ India demands for exhaustion of domestic courts process by investors before going for international resolution → It is perceived as against investor by many

2) Regulation of investment:

→ Investors are demanding free investment mechanism.

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③ Trade related dispute:

→ India demands greater access to European markets for service sector of India, which is against EU's interest.

④ Personnel movement:

→ India demands free movements of professionals for trade related reasons.

BTIA need to be swiftly and quickly concluded as EU is India's largest export destination and largest investor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabad agreement is multimodal connectivity project connecting persian gulf to caspian sea.

Members
- Iran, Oman, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (founders)
- (2016) → Kazakhstan, Pakistan
- 2017-18 → India.

This agreement is essential to link India to central asian region. Work for the project is already started.

Significance for India

1) connectivity to resource rich central Asia. eg. Turkmenistan have world's 4 largest oil reserve.

2) complement India's already programs like chabahar port and International North-south.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Transport corridor.

③ Stability of Afghanistan: by promoting trade and commerce with Afghanistan throug this route.

④ counter chinese BRI:

→ It will help counter chinese project, and enhance better connectivity to India.

⑤ Early completion of TAPI gas pipline as 3 partners are in same group.

⑥ Improving India-Pakistan relationship.

Agreement is essential for energy security of country, but cautious approach needed to prevent India-Pak rivalry in group.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.
(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is block of countries in south Asia and south-east Asia driven by India and formed in 2004.

All the countries being neighbour of India, with cultural similarity → group is natural choice for India's

fig.: BIMSTEC members.

Issues behind non functioning

① Meetings:
→ BIMSTEC members meet less frequently → so no coherent dialogue

② Smaller countries → are less ready to open their economies for trade
eg. Bangladesh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Instability:
→ In Nepal and military regime in Myanmar limited scope of engagement.

④ connectivity:
→ minimal, so impacting goods and people movement.

optimism for BIMSTEC

1) India's longer zeal for BIMSTEC rather than SAARC.
2) connectivity improving through projects like BBIN, kaladan project.
③ India is better suited to investing in these countries.
④ chinese influence in the region forced India to engage with the group.

Thus BIMSTEC provides an opportunity to engage with neighbours. India should follow GUJRAL DOCTRINE to build better relationship with these countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. **(150 words) 10**

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Free space optical communication (FSOC) technology uses light as a medium to transfer data and use of internet services.

It is developed by Google's associate company and deployed in Andhra Pradesh. It uses these lights to give internet connectivity to users.

Potential for remote and rural areas:-

1) FSOC doesn't require spectrum allocation - so companies will be interested to invest in it.

2) It doesn't require setting up of large towers → so beneficial for remote area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ It is low cost technique — so rural area and remote area can be connected easily.

④ Infrastructure needed is very less, and connection like optical fibre, not required, making it more lucrative

Benefits
- → bridging digital divide
- → promote digital India
- → efficient delivery of services
- → increasing digital literacy
- → Information delivery to local

Thus FSOC can be a potential tool to achieve well connected India for inclusive growth of rural and remote areas

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

(150 words) 10

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Orphan drugs are the ones who are needed to treat rare diseases and hence produced very less, so not get support of drug manufacturers.

eg. drug for genetic disease or disease like lymphoma cancer.

Significance for India

1) Designating drug as orphan drug will lead to —
- Greater loan availability to drugs
- Greater R&D for finding medicin.
- Greater awareness in scientific community.

2) Due to all this these drugs get attention and manufactured on larger scale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) India being pharmacy of world, such designation will lead to growth of pharmaceutical industry of country.

(4) Such drugs will help reduce out of pocket expenditure of Indians → as less price and more availability.

Thus, Orphan drug designation is important for Indian health as well as pharmaceutical sector. Recently USA given some drug as orphan drug status, which needs to be harnessed by India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

(150 words) 10

भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Economic survey highlighted that women are less represented in STEM (science, Technology, Engineering, Math) fields.

obstacles in science education:

1) Traditional roles:
society does not view science as sector for women and traditional roles assigned to women.

2) Literacy: only 65% as compared to 82% of male.

3) science sector is male oriented leaving out women.

4) Women attitude: Due to long working hours women don't see it as lucrative sector.

5) Double responsibility: of home and work doesn't allow women to participate in science education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial measures

1) Role model: Promote role model from women for larger participation.

2) Remove gender bias in scientific institutes.

3) Overhaul working place → so that women encouraged to participate.

4) Society attitude → change in favour of science education to women.

Thus, wholesome reforms are needed to remove gender bias from science education to achieve India's larger goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach?

(250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

Indian ocean region (IOR) today is becoming arena for global powers and India is playing proactive role for ensuring net security of region.

India's approach — as net security Provider:-

1) Development of Agalega island in mauritius for managing IOR

2) Assumption Island: Developing naval base

3) Changi naval base (Singapore) for better access to Indian ships.

4) Logistic Memorandum of Exchange with USA and same agreement with France to enhance capability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Duqm port of Oman for dual use of trade and military use.

6) Quad Group: to provide net security

7) Indian Ocean Naval symposium and Indian Ocean Rim Asso. → to tackle piracy and terrorism

Through all these examples it is clearly seen as larger role of India as net security provider.

Challenges

- Antagonising china by engaging with quad.
- Recently seychelles parliament refused India's request for Assumption Island naval base
- String of pearl policy of china
- Deteriorating relationship with Maldives
- Funding to Indian navy and coast Guard is limited.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Growing piracy in the region.

Opportunities

- secure trade of India through IOR (90% by value)
- Tackle marine terrorism
- Global superpower.
- enhanced relation with ASEAN, Africa and W. Asia
- Tackling china's rising hegemony.
- Rising soft power of India.

Thus, greater role in IOR is way forward to realise global superpower and curtail china's hegemonic tendencies being a net security provider.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational organised crime (TOC) is the criminal activity which surpass national boundaries and highly dangerous for national security.

eg. Money laundering, drug trafficing, hawala operation, arms trade.

Difficulties in integrated approach

A) Prevention:

- These crimes performed by highly sophisticated groups and maintain anonymity, → difficult to identify.
- These are transnational so, lack of communication between different countries is problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Detection:

- mostly performed through internet → difficult to trace
- Funding through Bitcoin → so difficult to detect
- Organised crimes are using loopholes in law, so difficult to identify.

(C) Investigating:

- Lack of co-operation between countries.
- Different laws in each country.
- higher echelons never caught

(D) Prosecuting:

→ Often not prosecuted as no international law.

Benefit of Integrated approach

- common platform for all countries, as these crimes are transnational

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- can be used to create a common legal mechanism to prosecute.
- sources and intelligence sharing possible.
- Criminals can be punished easily
- prevention can be more holistic with co-operation
- Illicit channels of funding can be banned.
- harmonisation of laws globally.

Thus, TOC is becoming a global threat which perpetuate through terrorism which needs firm resolve by each country and UNODC is best platform for collaboration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Supreme court in Prakash Singh judgement and many other committees highlighted need for police reforms. Centre recently announced 25000 cr package for police reforms.

Need for SMART policing

→ S (smart and stem), M (Mobile and Motivative) A Accountable, R (Responsive) T (Trained) policing is need of today.

→ Law commission 2015 stated that 47% non conviction due to bax investigation.

→ 268th Law commission report states 60% unnecessary arrest.

→ Burden: India have 137 police per lack population in many states but UN recommended

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

187 police per lakh population

- Ill trained in organised crime, cyber crime.
- politicisation of police force.
- Growing crimes against women and minorities need Responsive and Accountable policing

Reforms

- Administrative
- setting up of police establishment for transfer, promotion (Prakash singh case)
- streamline recruitment process for better trained and suited officers
- Appointment of DGP for minimum 2 years
- Legislative
- Reforms in IPC for better management of crime.
- Comprehensive Model Police Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

needed to be adopted by states.

- Define powers of police statutorily.

Technical Reforms

- Setting up of cyber training institute to train police in cyber crime.
- Advanced technology for crime detection.
- Passing of DNA Bill for speedy solving of crimes.

Thus, government need to work on recommendation of Malimath committee, 2nd ARC and Padmanabhaiah committee for holistic reforms in police.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

Private sector play a minimal role in India's defence sector making country largest importer of arms and exporting forex and jobs outside of country.

Reasons for peripheral role of private sector:

1) skilled manpower → absent in private sector to manufacture state of art equipment.

2) Funding → private sector reluctant to invest, growing NPAs added to situation.

3) Government support → moving to government PSUs eg. DRDO, hence private sector left out

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Technology:
Absent in India to manufacture required defence machinery.

5) Regulatory mechanism → defence sector is highly regulated, making private sector averse of the situation.

6) Entrepreneurship promotion in defence sector is very less → impacting less representation of private sector.

Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018

1) IDEX scheme → to help startup to invest and innovate in defence sector.

2) collaboration with private sector for critical defence technology,

3) Allow the usage of ordanance Board factory to manufacture

4) 2 defence corridors → UP and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tamil Nadu to encourage private sector.

⑤ Governmental help for engaging in joint venture with foreign company.

⑥ support from government PSUs for technology

⑦ separate fund for small and Medium Enterprises to increase their participation.

Thus draft policy is a multipronged approach which needs to be harnessed by private sector to emerge as manufacturers of state of art technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian - Russian relation started with the independence of India is 1947. Russia is all weather friend of India. Both countries enjoyed unique relationship seen in many engagement between both country.

1) Economic development of nascent India —

→ Russia helped for setting up heavy machinaries and succesful implementation of Five Year Plan.

2) Kashmir issue: Russia supported with the help of veto power in UNSC to India.

3) Treaty of Friendship, 1971

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ In the wake of growing alliance between USA and Pakistan both countries signed treaty which helped India

4) Defence partnership:

→ one of largest exporters of arms to India. eg Brahmos

5) Nuclear energy partnership?

→ Russia helped to set up nuclear power plants in India.

6) critical technology - in the field of defence and other to India

But recently geopolitical changes are changing this relationship -

1) India's closeness to USA: It is seen as threat to Indo-Russia ties.

2) Arms import from Israel and France

3) Recent engagement with Quadrilateral group with USA, Japan and Australia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) ~~Chi~~ Russia's growing closeness with china and pakistan.

5) CAATSA Act of USA which is forcing India to sever relations with Russia.

These changes are challenges to friendship, but both countries are engaging in ~~South~~ Shanghai Co-operation Agreement, INSTC, Afghanistan stabilisation, BRICS. Which needs to be harnessed for further growth of relations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? **(250 words) 15**

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Indian diaspora today is among one of the largest and spread in the world uniformly which helps India to build foreign relations.

Engagement with diaspora

1) NRI and PIO status → given to Indians outside and they have been given various benefits.

2) Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas → on every 9th January so that Indian diaspora engages politically with India

3) Summits and conferences: → In foreign countries by ministry of External Affairs.

4) Voting rights to NRI → in 2010

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Invitation to engage in scientific research in India through schemes like INSPIRE and VAJRA.

(6) Today Indian diaspora is playing major role to formulate India's foreign policy with many countries.

Role Indian diaspora can play:

1) Energy security to India - West Asian diaspora is important to ensure this.

2) Affinity with USA:

→ Indian diaspora can play a greater role in increasing relation with USA.

3) Increasing footprint in service sector →

→ diaspora specially in IT sector is well suited for this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Investment to India:

→ diaspora in Europe and USA and West Asia is well suited to increase investment in India

⑤ Africa-outreach:

→ diaspora in Africa is interlinked to India → can play greater role for African relations of India

Thus Indian diaspora can play greater role today to increase India's contact with globe. and fulfill foreign policy goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Doha Round started in 2001 is one of largest talks in trade sector and it is proving detrimental to the existence of WTO.

Doha round was mainly trade off between the developed and developing country in their respective demands. Both the groups are at loggerheads and hence WTO today is seen as ineffective body for promoting free trade by many.

Factors behind slow progress:

1) Lack of consensus:

→ between developing and developed countries on these issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Agriculture problems —

Agriment on agriculture is proving detrimental for talks.

③ Violation of agreement by developed countries:

→ subsidies are not brought down by many developed countries.

④ Dispute resolution:

→ It is viewed as biased and in favour of developed world.

⑤ Inability to act by WTO:

→ body is inable to control western countries.

Relevance of WTO in present:

1) WTO helps any country to engage with other countries on a single platform rather than many bilateral treaties.

② Free trade promotion is need of hour as protectionist tendencies on rise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Protection to developing world against developed countries can be effectively ensured by WTO.
eg. peace clause to India.

(4) But WTO proving ineffective to address unilateral, trade war by countries like USA

(5) Developing countries are feeling alienated in platform.

Thus reforms in representation, functioning and dispute resolution is very much essential for democratic function of WTO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asian region and India have historical ties from the time of Harappa. It continued till today and both partners engaging for mutual development.

With engagement at government, business and people level, West Asia became important for India.

LOOK WEST POLICY

1) Secular and Non aligned approach:-

→ India engage with conflict ridden country with secular outlook

2) More importance to economics:

→ with import of 90% of oil and gas from region, more importance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

given to economics.

③ People to people relation:

→ West Asia inhabits largest Indian diaspora, so people to people relation is important pillar of policy.

④ Thrust to trade:

→ Both partners engaging in trade.

But problems in the region are —

1) Shia-Sunni conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran

2) Political instability eg. Libya.

3) Sanctions by UNSC eg. Iran

4) Terrorism and radicalisation are damaging the prospects.

5) Continuous wars eg Syria, Yemen

6) Rising rivalry between countries eg. Qatar matter

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Balancing act is need of hour from India –

- Engage with all partners on equal footing.
- Better polides for increasing economic prospect.
- Not to indulge in shia, sunni conflict.
- work with global partners for removing terrorism from region

Thus, to realise energy security, stable West Asia with sustainable relations is need of now for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is technology which can learn, make decision, perform tasks on its own without human intervention.

AI is increasingly used in India in the field of education, health, science, economy, infrastructure. So it presents opportunities and challenges.

Opportunities with AI

- Efficient, effective and fast performance of tasks.
- Governance: speedy delivery of services.
- Healthcare: It is observed that delicate surgeries are performed by AI efficiently.

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- Difficult terrain → AI can be deployed if not possible for work to humans.
- Space → ISRO is using AI for multiple application.
- Big data analytics → AI play important role in it.

Challenges with AI

- Skilled manpower → only 4% to handle AI related application.
- collaborative approach is missing in many sectors.
- Adequate funding for R&D is missing
- Social attitude → still not in favour of larger use of AI eg. driverless cars
- Education system → not in coherence with increasing use of AI.
- private investment is missing for skilling profession
- threat for employment.

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Measures to address challenges

- Curriculum changes → in line with AI technology
- Investment in R&D for AI
- collaboration of industry and academia.
- Skilling manforce under Skill India mission
- Use of AI in repetitive tasks.
- Increase social awareness for use of AI.

Thus multipronged approach is need of hour to harness AI for realising dream of EMPOWERED INDIA

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20. Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

NITI Aayog recently highlighted that India can face severe water shortage in future if inadequate measures taken today.

India is taking various steps to address the problem of water crisis at policy and technological level. →

Policy level

1) Mapping of acquifers → government agencies mapping 14 acquifer basin in India

2) River linking project:
→ Various river linking project for addressing perennial water concerns.

3) Minir shah panel appointment
→ It suggested setting up of

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National water commission to manage water holistically.

④ River rejuvenation program:
→ Government is doing it for individual basin for better water management.

Technological intervention

1) Use of nanotechnology → for better drinking water.

② satellite used for mapping of aquifers

③ Technological intervention with the help of Israel eg. Drip water irrigation

Desalination technology

It is the method in which ocean water's salinity is lowered to use it for drinking water or other purpose.

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Benefits

- easy availability of ocean water.
- water available in abundance in ocean.
- can be used for growing need of water

costs

- Technology is not yet fully demonstrated.
- costs associated with it are large.
- Import of technology → significant loss of forex.

Water problem is increasing day by day, government with the help of citizens and civil society need to engage for sustainable use of water for future